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We will keep open till 9 o'clock P. M. this week to accommodate our patrons, and furnish them with Christmas goods at money-saving

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# BIG 4 ROUTE 300 CASES

Home Seekers' and Harvest Excursion TUESDAY, Dec. 18. One Fare for the Round Trip

To principal points in North Carolina, and Virginia.

Through cars via Cincinnati, C. & O. Railway, Lynchburg and the Richmond & Danville will leave Indianapolis via the Big Four Rocte at 3 p. m.

For tickets and full information call on Ellwood Wilson and Big Four the Atlanta Also Home Seekers' Excursion to the West, Southwest and Northwest.

DECEMBER 18.

On the above date the Big Four will sell excursion tickets at one lowest first-class rate, plus \$2, to principal points in Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota and For tickets and full information, call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Home Seekers' Excursion Via Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Tuesday, December 18, 1894. ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP To points in Virginia and North Carolina. For further information call at ticket of-fice. No. 2 West Washington street, old "Bee Hive" corner, or Union Depot. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

### MONON ROUTE (Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.)

THE VESTIBULE PULLMAN CAR LINE LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. 30—Chicago Limited, Pullman Vesti-led Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars,

hicago Night Express, Pullman buled Coaches and Sleepers, daily .12:35 a. m. 7:40 a. m. ARBIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. For further information call at Union Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets, Union Sta-tion and Massachusetts avenue etts avenue. I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

From now until the end of this month my exceptionally fine collection of

### **Oriental Rugs** and Carpets,

Draperies, Etc. Will be offered at marvelously low prices.

find, either for your own use or for a holiday present.

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### TOURIST TICKETS

Good Returning Until May 31, 1895.

Through sleeper from Louisville to Jack-schville and Tampa, Fla., and intermediate points.

For tickets and sleeping car space call on agents, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson place and Union Station, or address, GEO, E. ROCKWELL, D. P. A., Indian-



### "COMMERCIAL CLUB"

This is Stachelberg's CLEAR HA-VANA line-in 14 sizes. These and special Holiday packages of choice Havanas for sale at \$6. \$8 and \$10 a box.

DESCHLER. Opposite Postoffice, and Bates House Cigar Stand.

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"How shall I dress neatly, nicely, nobbily and within my means?"

IS EASILY ANSWERED

The opportunity is offered you at the sweeping sale of Suits at THE WHEN. \$15 buys a Suit worth \$20 to \$30; \$12 buys one worth \$15 to \$18; \$10 buys one worth \$12 to \$15, and \$7 gets one worth \$9 to \$11.

NO QUESTION ABOUT IT. FACT!

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Open every evening until Christmas.

# "PURDUES"

JUST RECEIVED.

Prompt attention given duplicate orders.

### McKEE & CO., Indianapolis

DRS. COUGHLIN & WILSON, DENTISTS. Ohio-st. Entrance. Ground Floor. THE DENISON HOTEL.

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 252 West Washington Street.

### JOHN CRONIN HANGED

NEW METHOD OF EXECUTION TEST-

ED IN CONNECTICUT.

Automatic Machine Successfully Tested on the Murderer of Albert Skinner-How It Operates.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 17 .- John Cronin was hanged at 1:01 this morning at the State prison in Weathersfield and was pronounced dead nine minutes later. The automatic gallows worked perfectly. His body was taken down at 1:40 o'clock and interred at Blue Hills cemetery at 5 o'clock. The execution of Cronin was especially interesting, being the first hanging in this State under the law passed by the last General Assembly and the first trial of an automatic gallows in the East. This last is the idea of Warden Woodbridge. Aided by James H. Rabbett, a forger, now serving two and a half years' sentence, the warden evolved what he considers an improvement on the hanging machine in use in Colorado. Small shot has been substituted for water in the operation of the lever which releases the weight and an arrangement made whereby the execution may be stayed at any moment. The compartment in which the shot are confined resembles an hour-glass, and the mechanism employed is thoroughly under the warden's control. The shot was started in motion by the movement of a lever, and another lever would have enabled the warden to have stopped it at any time. The progress of the shot and the approaching moment when the weight would be released is indicated on a dial resembling a Come and see what you can | clock. There was also an arrangement by chair and made fast a signal from the executioner indicated to the man who had charge of the lever that he was ready. The machinery was then set in motion. The adjustment of the machine was made so perfect that the weight of 506 pounds made no perceptible noise as it was released and fell to the ground beneath. Instantaneously the victim was jerked into the air, falling backward to within two feet of the floor. The rope was five-eighths of an inch in size, of hemp forced to commit suicide.

and tested to sustain a weight of four thousand pounds. The machine was first tested July 31, when a bag of sand weighing 103 pounds, was used with entire suc-cess. Other tests were made at various times. One of the principal improvements over the Colorado appliance is the fact that the prisoner is not his own executioner. With the original machine, when the prisoner was placed on the chair it released a lever which started the mechanism, and, in this way, the man was practically The scene was a wierd one, tot alone for the novelty of the hanging, occurring at such an 'hour of the night, but for the complete military discipline displayed by the warden in conducting the men to the execution house. Every detail was carried out with a strict precision such as characterizes an execution at a courtmartial. Within the execution room was another uncanny scene. At the center of the room hung the noose and on the walls was the dial which was to tell the storm of the progress of the automatic movement met death with only a slight His arms were bound when he tremor. His arms were bound when he left the cage and was marched into the room with keeper Doolittle and Perkins room with keeper Doolittle and Perkins on either side. As he stepped on the platform he trembled slightly and stood with his head bent forward. The fine shot in the machine was started by Warden Woodbridge by putting his foot off a lever. Deputy Warden Baisden placed a black hood over Cronin's head and the keepers bound his legs at the knee and ankles. Dr. E. G. Fox, the prison physician, adjuscted the noose so that the large knot djuscted the noose so that the large knot in the five-eight manilla rope was placed directly under the left ear. The dia! on running in the machine for twenty secthe deputy warden raised his hand toward the warden, signifying all was ready, the warden did not wait for the shot to run slowly out, which would require twenty seconds more. He at once pressed his foot on a second lever and jumped the shot at once. Cronin's body shot up into the air-five feet at an angle of about 35 degrees and fell back instantly, his feet being about eighteen inches from the floor. The body was motionless for about ten seconds when a perceptible twitching of the whole frame was noticeable for a few seconds. His hands became very firmly clenched, growing tighter and tighter, until rigor mortis set in just nine minutes after the fatal trap was sprung. "Successful," said the warden, and nearly every one present stepped up to him and shook hands with him. The whole affair was perfectly noiseless, the

dull thud of the heavy weight as it struck

John Cronin's crime was the murder of Albert Skinner at South Winsdor Oct. 6, 1893. He was prompted by revenge for some fancied grievance. He had been boarding

who had been attracted by seeing Mrs. Skinner in hyterics over the body of her husband. Cronin expressed no remorse.

Brown. Several persons have stated that they will swear to facts that preclude the possibility of Annie Boganess having seen the murder. Other persons have stated

Double Execution in Kentucky. John and General, respectively, spent the night at the jail and tried by every means to comfort their condemned lovers. Willie Haynie is a prisoner in the jail. Martha Taylor met General in juil a year ago, and they at once fell in love. They were to have been married several days ago, but the plan fell through. The hanging took place one mile from Jasper, and after the exe-cution the bodies were delivered to rela-

### CORRUPT POLICEMEN.

Superintendent Byrnes

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- Police Superintendent Byrnes to-day preferred charges against the following officers: Capt. Frederick Martins, for receiving, in September, 1891, while he was a sergeant in the thirtyfourth precinct, \$15 from Moses Hamilton that the latter's shop should be used as a polling booth; Capt. Max Schmittberger, for receiving a \$500 bribe from agent Forget, of the French steamship line; Sergeant William O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Frink, for their implication in the testi-Whitehead, the abortionist, The following patrolmen are charged with

### Fast Run on the Wabash.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17 .- A Wabash special train, chartered to carry the members of a heatrical company and their baggage, left Kansas City at 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning and pulled into the St. Louis Union Station at 7:40 a. m., having made the trip in five hours and fifty-five minutes. Stops were made at crossings and for water, at east half an hour being lost in this way This is the fastest run ever made on any road in either direction between Sta Louis and Kansas City. Allowing thirty minutes for stops, the average running time for the entire distance-277 miles-was over fifty miles an hour.

"Snapper" Garrison Going Abroad. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.-"Snapper" Garif he can carry out his present plans successfully. Garrison has made up his mind to sail for England in February and remain there until the next racing season is He has had no offers from English owners, but does not appear to be particularly anxious to accept a stated sal-Garrison is not sure that his style of riding will do over there, but he means to have a wrestle with the English jockeys, if for nothing else than to show how Americans compare with Britshers in the

Catholies Must Not Attend the Opera-

with Skinner for several months, but finally was ordered away. A fight ensued at the time and Cronin then went on a protracted debauch. The morning of the mur-der he went to Skinner's house and meeting Skinner in the yard, immediately shot him, inflicting a fatal wound. He was captured by a stepson of his victim and some laborers

Mrs. Skinner attempted suicide twice after the murder and had to constantly be watch-ed to prevent her accomplishing this end. May Be Hanged for Perjury. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17 .- Annie Boganess, a negress, may be hanged for swearing falsely. She is under arrest to-night charged with "committing perjury with a premeditated design to effect the conviction and execution of Jacob Heinze and Henry Kaiser. charged with the murder of E. E. Brown." This is a capital offense in Missouri. The Boganess woman testified at the trial of Heinze and Kaiser, who have been sentenced to hang, that she saw them murder

that Annie Boganess boasted of having secured the condemnation of the two men. Proof is promised that she testified as the result of an express premeditated demurder that she might secure a portion of the reward offered for the conviction of JASPER, Ky., Dec. 17 .- John and General Kennedy were executed to-day for the murder of James Lowerie, agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway, at Shell Mound, in October, 1893. They were baptized at the jail yesterday. Willie Haynie and Martha Taylor, sweethearts of

Charges Against Subordinates.

bribery and corruption: William Mulchaly, Townsend, Bernard O'Reilly an Patrick Hickey. The charges are approved by President Martin, of the police board. Police Justice Patrick Divver, ex-Tammany leader of the Second Assembly Disappeared in the Court of Common Pleas this morning to answer the impeach ment proceedings instituted against him by the lawyer, William H. Hale, of Brooklyn, The decision of the judges was that the accused must stand trial, nearly ad the charges being held to be sufficient. A bar for Morris Tekulsky testified witnessed a dispute Tekulsky and Divver in the former's saloon . He saw no blows struck, but saw blood. Testimony of clerks of the court was taken to show the number of days Divver had sat in those courts. The court adjourned until Wednesday.

Old Philadelphia Firm Embarrassed PHILADELPHIA Dec. 17.—Job Batty's Sons, Adams and merald streets, one of the oldest established yarn and carpet manufactories in the Kensington district, is financially embarrassed, with liabilities aggregating \$200,000. A member of the firm, speaking of its present financial difficul-s, said: "The trouble was caused by the firm of Miller & Satersfield, which put the sheriff on us for a \$10,000 claim. They also charged us with obtaining goods unde false pretenses. Then followed dull time and we were forced to confess judgment. Our total liabilities will not exceed \$200,000."

QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—A circular letter signed by Bishop Beginacio, coadjutor to his Eminence, Cardinal Tascherau, was

read in all the Rorman Catholic churches here last night, warning the faithful that by attending performances of the French Opera Company they will render themselves guilty of grievous sin. The French Opera Company is a company which came over from Paris last year and has since been performing at the Theater Francaise in Montreal.

PROGRAMME CHANGED

CARLISLE'S BILL NOT TO BE PUSHED TO A VOTE THIS WEEK.

### OUR SPORTING PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland Cruising Among the Sea Islands of South Carolina.

LANES, S. C., Dec. 17 .- President Cleve-

land, Captain Evans, Mr. Jefferson and Dr. O'Reilly arrived here on the train from Richmond early this morning and left very soon for Georgetown, S. C. At this port the lighthouse tender Wisteria is lying with steam up ready to take the party aboard. It is the intention of the President to spend the week cruising among the sea islands, shooting ducks and marsh birds, which are fairly abundant now, fishing for drum and blue fish and perhaps trying to a deer drive on some of the islands. islands.

A dispatch from Georgetown, S. C., says:
The President's party arrived here from Lanes early this morning and took the steamer, which awaited to convey them to South island, twelve miles from here. South island is the winter home of Gen. Alexander, and the members of the party will be his guests during their stay. The opportunities for shooting and other sports are excellent at South Island. The Wisteria will be used for cruising purposes in and without the waters of Winyap bay. The weather is very warm and pleasant, and there is every prospect of a week of splendid recreation and enjoyment for the party. General Alexander is a prominent member of the Annadale Gun Club, and his winter home is well supplied with all that contribute to the success of the sport and the comfort of the members of the party.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CONTEST DECIDED IN FAVOR OF COLLEGES.

Deed of Gift Declared Void and of No Effect-Amounts Allotted by Gift and by Bequest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- Judge Truax tolay handed down a decision in favor of the plaintiffs in the suit brought by Amherst Hamilton, Rochester and Dartmouth Colleges against Thomas A. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkeley and Henry W. Vaughan, executors of Daniel B. Fayerweather and of his deceased widow, and numerous educational and charitable institutions, which were the beneficiaries of a deed of gift executed by the three executors, by which they distri buted the residue of the estate at their own disposition, claiming that it was theirs to do with as they please. The plaintiffs sued to have the deed of gift declared void and of no effect. Thirteen colleges named in the scheme of the will did not join with the plaintiffs because they fared better under the deed of gift than they would under the will itself. The amounts allotted under the deed of gift were as follows: 

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	25,00
Manhattan Dispensary	20,00
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids	5. 25,00
Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn	25,00
St. Luke's Hospital	25,60
New York Cancer Hospital	25,00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	50,00
Union College	100,00
Haverford College	50,00
University of the City of New York.	100,60
Haverford College. University of the City of New York University of Pennsylvania.	50,00
Brown University	50,00
Harvard College	100,00
Wesleyan University	50.00
Princeton College	100,00
Rutgers College	100,00
Wells Female College	50,00
Elmira Female College	50,00
Barnard School for Women	100,00
Cooper Union (permanent fund)	200,60
Shattuck School	25,00
Lafayette College	50,00
Maryville College	50,00
Trinity College	50,00
Wabash College	50,09
Yale College	
Under the will the bequests were	as fol
lows:	
Brydoin College	\$100,00
Amherst College	100,00
Williams College, Williamstown,	100,00
	100,00
Mass Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.	100,00
Wesleyan University, Middleton,	100,00
Conn.	100,00
Yale College for Sheffleld scientific	100,00
schools	300.00
Columbia College	200.00
Union Theological Seminary for en-	200,00
dowment of a cadetship	50.00
Hamilton College	50,00 100,00
University of Rochester	
Cornell University	
Lefayette College	200,00
Lincoln University	
	100,00
University of Virginia	100,60

### while five parts were to go to the Woman's Hospital for a Fayerweather pavilion.

The Davis Will Contest. BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17 .- A new phase in the settlement of the estate of the late Andrew J. Davis, of Montana, developed to-day when, at the hearing in the Suffolk county Probate Court before Judge Mc Kim, a petition was presented in behalf of Mrs. Huldah Snell, who claims to be the widow. The claim that there is a widow is denied by the special adminis trators, R. M. Morse and Judge Gideon Wells. Mrs. Snell, who is a resident of Kearn county, California, states that her children are Mrs. Jesse Morrow, of Fresno county, and Mrs. Ezekiel Calhoun, of San Francisco. They are represented by Alva E. Snow, district attorney-elect of Fresno, Cal. The petition presented to-day objects to the appointment of the administrators asked for by other petitioners, on the ground that Mrs. Snell and her daughters are the legal heirs of the deceased, and have only recently obtained knowledge of the proceedings for the administration going on in this court. The estate involves over \$7,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is in Massachusetts. On account of proceedngs in Montana affecting the case, the

SCHEME OF A POPULIST.

Wants to Organise a Ballot Reform and Protection League.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17.-Representative J. C. Manning, of Clay county, the Populist leader of the Alabama Legislature, left to-night to consult leading Porulists and Republicans in Tennessee and other States on the subject of a plan proposed by him to organize into a league all of those in the South who favor ballot reform and protection. Manning says he desires to start a general movement to purify elections in the South, and to build up its material interests and turn the tide of Northern immigration this way. Manning is one of the prime movers of the People's party, is father and leader of the movement in Alabama, a young man of remarkable push. He hopes to interest leading men of the South in the new movement he seeks to inaugurate, and says they have headquarters opened in some leading Southern city to begin the work of organization at once. Manning's move may be political, and possibly backed by Eastern politicians. On Dec. 28 Manning will attend a meeting of the national commit-tee of the People's party at St. Jouis, where he expects to have his idea full dis-

TO A VOTE THIS WEEK.

"Railroading," and the Date Was Changed to the 7th of January.

THE MEASURE CRITICISED

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Features Dissected and Wea Points Explained-The Bill to Be Opposed by Mr. Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17. - Chairman

Voorhees announced to-day that he would

oppose the currency bill, if it passed the

House. His announcement seems unneces-

par value of the bonds deposited by them.

Representative Johnson, of Indiana, is out-

spoken in his prediction that no currency

and Mr. Walker were invited to a confer-

ence to-day by Speaker Crisp, which Gen.

attended, at which Messrs. Johnson and

Walker were asked to state the position of

the Republicans of the House. Mr. John-

son set forth briefly that the Republicans,

while opposed to the Carlisle bill, or any

other bill that provided for free State

banks, or did not make the government the

guarantor of every bank note issued, they

would not resort to factious opposition,

though they would resist any rule from the

rules committee which would undertake to

railroad the bill through the House before

the Christmas holidays. The Republicans

insisted on at least ten days' debate, and

no limit should be placed on the number or

the nature of the substitutes or amend-

ments offered. Messrs. Crisp and Catchings

were evidently impressed with Mr. John-

son's statement, and assurance was given

Another dispatch says that Crisp and

his associates of the House committee

on rules, determined to-day on a special

rule by which Secretary Carlisle's bill for

currency revision will be debated and voted

on in the House of Representatives. The

original purpose of securing a vote before

the holidays was given up. Instead of

that it was arranged that the general de-

until the recess at the end of this week.

When Congress assembles Jan. 3 the cur-

rency debate will be resumed, the 4th and

5th being given to debate under the five-

minute rule. The vote will probably be

taken on Monday, Jan. 7, at noon, It would

be fixed for the 8th if that were not "Jack-

son day," when many members expect to

be absent at celebrations. Instead of car-

rying the vote over to Monday noon it may

be determined to take it Saturday night.

Speaker Crisp will determine on the exact

time and the special rule in accordance

with the foregoing will be submitted by him

to the rules committee to-morrow. It will

make no provision for morning or night

sessions. The general programme for the

debate was arranged after numerous con-

ferences to-day. Chairman Springer, of the

banking committee, had hoped to get a

vote next Friday, but the sentiment of the

House was against this rapid progress. Mr.

Crisp called in Representatives Johnson, of

Indiana, and Walker, of Massachusetts,

Republican members of the banking com-

mittee, to get their view of the length

of the debate. Mr. Johnson urged that ten

days be given, bringing the vote on Jan-

8. Mr. Walker did not want any exact

time limit fixed at the outset. The debate

will begin to-morrow, Mr. Springer opening

for the bill and Mr. Walker against it.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, and Mr. Johnson, of

Indiana, will probably follow. The special

rule will be agreed on in committee to-

morrow, but may not be presented to the

A MINORITY REPORT.

Republicans Criticise the Measure

and Oppose Its Passage.

House until later in the week.

that no gag rule will be attempted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

sarily premature, in view of the fact that no one in Congress will undertake, at this time, to say what shape the bill will have assumed when it reaches the Senate. Mr. Voorhees bases his opposition to the bill on the general principle that it favors na-

### tional banks. It may be remembered that at the opening of the extra session Mr. Voorhees introduced and promised the early passage of a bill permitting all national banks to take out circulation to the full

Marysville College, Marysville, Tenn .....

Bequests to hospitals in this city were: Presbyterian, \$25,000; St. Luke's, \$25,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, \$25,000; Woman's Hospital, \$10,000; Mount Sinai, \$10,000, a total of \$95,000. The residue of the estate, if any, under the deed, was to be divided into ten parts, of which Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and the Presbyterian Hospital were to have one each

### WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The minority

members of the banking and currency committee severely criticise the Carlisle bill. They say: "The whole action of the party majority of the committee was most extraordinary and not approved by its voting majority. Secretary Carlisie read a part of the bill on the first day of his address dictating it and would bring it in when he finished his address to the committee on the following day, which he did. It was not again read or in any manner considered in committee and an opportunity to consider or amend it was refused to all members, Democrats and Republicans alike. On Saturday, at 4 p. m., on the close of the examination of Mr. St. John, a motion was made to close the hearing and go into exeutive session. Upon the attempt of a member of the minority to make a motion to take up the bill for consideration they were informed by the chairman, Mr. Springer, that the Democratic majority had concluded not to submit the bill to the committee for any motion whatever, but to report it to the House on Monday, and that each member could offer what amendments he chose in the House.

clear-headed eminent financiers in the country that if the Carlisle bill was enacted into a law within twenty days that it would precipitate a panic far more severe than that of 1893, as it would compel the forced sale on the market of nearly two hundred million of United States bonds within six months. Section 1 repeals all acts and parts of acts which require or authorize the de-posit of United States bonds to secure circulating notes, etc., instead of 'so much of all acts and parts of acts, etc.' many thousands may be seriously injured by such needless wholesale repeal of the statutes, or whether the Supreme Court, after years of litigation, might, by construction, re-enact some parts of such statutes which Secretary Carisle has re-Section 5 provides that each association hereafter organized and each association applying for additional circulation shall pay its pro rata share into the said fund before receiving notes, without defining how the total fund or each share shall be as-certained. In the same paragraph it is provided that when a national banking association becomes insolvent its guarantee fund held on deposit shall be transferred to the safety fund herein provided for and applied to the redemption of its outstanding notes. That is to say, it is merged in the safety fund, and again there is no provision in the bill for the use of the safety fund except by implication in the

"It is the opinion of a number of the

case the said last mentioned fund (safety fund) should at any time be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks and the immediately available as-

# sets of said banks are not sufficient to reimburse it said fund shall be at once restored by pro rata assessments on all the other asociations," and also, "associations so assessed shall have a first lien on the assets of each failed bank for the amount properly chargeable to such bank on account of the redemption of its circulation." and these are all the provisions in the bill of how any one is to proceed and, without defining who shall proceed to do it or as to how the notes of failed banks shall be redeemed. That is, on the face of the Carlisle bill, when a bank fails its guaranty fund is to be paid into the safety fund. Then the notes of the failed bank are to be paid out of the safety fund. Then all of the national banks in the country are to be assessed to make up the safety fund and then all the national banks of the country are to put in their claims to the re-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FLOOD OF WRATH TO BE LET LOOSE.

and then all the national banks of the country are to put in their claims to the receivers of the failed bank for the money they have paid on assessment for the payment of the notes of the failed bank. Probably Secretary Carlisle intended to provide that the guaranty fund of the failed bank should be first expended in taking up the currency notes of the failed bank and that whatever additional sum was necessary should be taken out of the safety fund to complete their redemption, and the safety fund should be replenished out of the assets of the bank, and if there was a deficiency in the assets of the failed bank, which was made up out of the safety fund, that all of the banks should be assessed to make good the safety fund.

"Whatever legislation is held with reference to the finances of the country or banking in its effect on national banks should be permissive, and not mandatory, as to national banks while their present charters continue. To provide, as in Section 7, 'that

continue. To provide, as in Section 7, 'that every national banking association hereto-fore organized and having bonds on deposit

fore organized and having bonds on deposit to secure circulation shall, on or before the first day of July 1895, withdraw such bonds and deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a guaranty fund consisting of United States legal-tender notes, includ-ing treasury notes, cannot be justified on any principle of safe legislation. It could not fall to produce a panic, and the reck-

not fail to produce a panic, and the recklessness of such legislation would startle not only financiers in this country, but in

the world.

"The provisions of exemptions as to State banks, notwithstanding the many restrictions imposed on them, would drive every existing national bank that desires to take out circulating notes into the State bank system if the bill were enacted. The taxation of national bank notes is one-half per cent, per annum in Section 3, and one-half per cent, per annum under Section 5, making a total of 1 per cent, per annum, which would be a taxation of five million per an-

would be a taxation of five million per an-num on the banks under the national sys-

tem, which there is no reason to believe, from any experience of the past, would be imposed upon them under any State system. Furthermore, the States would be far more

liberal than the United States will ever be,

or ought to be, as regards bonds or any other security or redemption fund, for they may require the deposit of no bonds whatever. We cannot believe that it was the

to make the conditions under which na-

tional banks should issue currency any

more onerous than those imposed or likely

to be imposed on State banks, or that it

was the intention of Secretary Carlisle, or of those who now enthusiastically support

the Carllete bill or will vote for it in Con-

gress, to force the national banks to operate under State charters, and yet such

would be the inevitable effect of the bill.
"The chairman, Mr. Springer, presented a letter to the committee, read it and pro-

posed to put it in the record, approving the Carlisle bill, from a Western banker, and when asked if he had other letters

from bankers concerning the bill, he replied: 'Yes, many-fifty-and when asked if they all approved of the bill his reply was: 'No, only this one.'

"The passage of the Carlisle bill may

meet some political exigency of which we do not know, but we do know that its

passage will aggravate rather than relieve

the perplexities of the financial situation and especially that of the United States

treasury. The United States legal-tende

notes withdrawn from circulation, did all existing national banks take out all the

circulation permitted under the bill would

only be \$151,000,000, still leaving \$350,000 to

vex the treasury. This would not afford any substantial relief to the constant drain

of gold from the treasury. It would make still more conspicuous, and thus more ur-

gent, the demand for gold upon the treas-ury and the notes issued under the bill would make confusion worse confounded in

the currency by adding from one to forty-five more kinds of money to those already

declared its unalterable opposition to al-

lowing State banks to issue currency notes,

118 against it, and again under the leader-ship against State banks of the gallant

and versatile gentleman from Illinois, the

Hon. William M. Springer, on June 6, 1894, by a vote to repeal the 10 per cent. tax of 102 for to 172 against. Therefore,

we protest against again consuming the

"Finally, we are of the opinion that is not safe for the House to enter on the

line of legislation proposed until some bill is brought before it that has received far more attention than the Carlisle bill, and we recommend that it be indefinitely post-

The report is signed by the six Republican

FATE OF A WHITE BOY.

Held Captive by Indians Who Intend

to Make Him Their Chief.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 17 .- At Oukinsh

who purchased the lad a few weeks ago

for \$90 cash, expects to rear the youngster

so that he may become the head and found-

er of a new and strong Chuchleset nation The lad was seen by umber of sealing

explained that this tribe was rapidly be

coming extinct and it would be the boy

great feat to avert this fate. He would

and allowed to want for nothing. Already twenty wives have been selected for him.

the number allowed to the greatest chief

The boy told the captains that he had

been sold by a man claiming to be hi

father, but he is believed to have been kid

naped from Seattle. He says has name is Arthur. He is terror stricken ameng the

Indians, who are the lowest type of aborig

ines on the Pacific coast. The provincia police are taking steps to rescue the lad.

A FAMILY'S LONG TRAMP.

Walked from Texas to New Jersey in

Search of a Relative.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .-- At police head

quarters in Newark, N. J., is a family con-

sisting of a father, mother and five chil-

dren who have tramped from Texas. The

father's name is Charles N. Roberts, the

wife is a prematurely old woman and the

children range in age from nine to fourteen

years. The eldest is a girl and the others

boys. Roberts said he had been a small

farmer near Browning, Tex., and when his crops failed him last summer for the fourth consecutive year, he became discouraged and determined to go in search of a brother, William Roberts, whom he believed to be in Newark. With \$65, the result of the sale of their household goods, the family started on its porthward trame.

sult of the sale of their household goods, the family started on its northward tramp. Mr. Roberts says he left in the middle of September. They lived on charity and slept in barns. At Henderson, Ky., they were all laid up with grip four months. At the end of that time all their money was gone. Their longest stretch of tramping without

a ride of any kind was 285 miles through In-diana and Kentucky. They arrived in New-

ark on Saturday morning and Roberts searched the city, but could find no trace of

Grave Robber Shot.

Hope, Ky., a small village twelve miles

from Walton, comes news of the shooting

on Saturday of a grave robber caught in the act. There had been robberies at this

cemetery, and when a Miss Morris was buried there on Saturday her betrothed de-

termined to watch her grave. Near mid-

night two men came and began digging at her grave. A dozen shots were fired at the robbers, and "Smiley" Jordan, a farm hand in the neighborhood, was shot dead.

Seeley Pleads Guilty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- Samuel C. Seeley.

former bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank, charged with aiding the late Frederick

Raker in robbing the bank of \$354,000, was arraigned in the United States Court to-day,

arraigned in the United States until Fri-

The white man escaped.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.-From Mount.

his brother.

house at Oukinsh. Chief Titlouse

west coast to

enthroned in the

found the boy

members of the committee.

captains who went to

tatooed, painted and ga

of the young brave and

intention of the framers of the Carlisle

He Has Threatened to Retaliate if the Heavy Embargo on Our Trade with Cuba Be Not Raised.

MAXIMUM TARIFF IMPOSED

IN RETURN FOR ABROGATION OF THE M'KINLEY RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Other Matters Also a Source of Trouble -Speech by Turple Against Morgan's Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-An Associated Press dispatch from Madrid says: "Mr. Taylor, the United States minister, to-day had an important conference with Senor Groizard, Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the imposition of excessive duties upon imports into Cuba from the United States. He informed the Senor that he had been directed by his government to inform the government of Spain that if it persisted in exacting these discriminating duties the action could be regarded by the President only as inviting the exercise by him of the power of retalistion conferred by the act of 1890. This threat caused a commotion in ministerial circles.'

The action of the State Department indi-

cated in the above cablegram in warning the Spanish government of its intention to resort to retaliation should Spain continue its present policy with respect to American exports to Cuba will doubtless have the effect to bring at once to a focus the long drawn out negotiations which have been in progress, with results very unsatisfactory to our own government. None of our foreign relations have of late given us so much trouble as those with Spain. For several years this government has been urging the claims of American exporters for restitution of heavy fines and excessive tariff taxes, amounting to about \$5,000,000. These taxes and fines have been imposed by the Cuban customs officers in direct violation of all treaties and absolutely without any other warrant than existing necessity for funds. The Spanish government practically admitted the justice of our claims, but failed to make restitution. Then there was the old Mora claim against Spain-a veteran of many years-already admitted by the Spanish government, but impossible of collection. Efforts have been made to get the first class of claims before an arbitration tribunal, but these efforts have so far failed, because of the insistence of the Spanish government that the Mora claimalready decided in our favor-should be included in matters submitted to the tribunal.

While these matters were languishing under the delays peculiar to Spanish diplomacy there followed the last action by the Spanish government which promises to precipitate a taria war-unless Spain comes to terms. This was the imposition of the maximum tariff on American exports to Cuba, probably in retaliation for the cancellation of the reciprocity agreement entered into under the terms of the McKinley act. The Spanish government has two tariff schedules-one the minimum tariff permitted to countries with which Spain is upon amicable trade clations, the other the maximum tariff imposed upon countries which do not yield to Spanish demands in the matter of dues. The miximum tariff being imposed upon American exports had the effect to almost altogether cut them off and so exactly fulfilled its purpose. We had supplied for years the Spanish West Indies with flour, but the duty on this prod-uct was prohibitory. To make the situation more unbearable the Canadians were favored with the minimum tariff, and in an incredible short space of time assumed the entire flour trade with Cuba which had

long Been enjoyed by our own millers. Having reasoned in vain with the Spanish Minister at Washington and through Minister Taylor with the Spanish foreign offices, Secretary Gresham, in casting about for a remedy, hit upon the act of Aug. 80, 1890. This act, while primarily intended to inlet, on the west coast of Vancouver | provide for the inspection of meats for exisland, between Kyuquot and Cape Scott, port and prevent the importation of harm-Arthur Rellinger, a seven-year-old white ful articles of food, also included in its boy, is held captive. His owner and mas- fifth section a grant of power to the President, probably unequaled in extent by any legislation in the history of Congress. Plainly stated, it authorized as actual embargo to be declared at the discretion of the President. The Secretary of State has refrained from the assertion of the power of retaliation conferred by this law as long as there was reasonable expectation that the Spanish government would yield to ordinary methods of diplomacy. He was induced to do so from consideration of the great difficulties that government was having in meeting the demands of the Cuban sugar planters and merchants, who are represented by our consular agents in Cuba to be in most deplorable financial straits and also because of the difficulties that it has experienced in reorganizing the Cabinet as the result of the latest upheaval. But our commerce is being menaced in a new quarter, namely in Germany, where the government has begun the imposition of a system of most galling restrictions upon American imports that can scarcely be longer tolerated and it is felt to be necessary to begin the assertion of the reserve power of retaliation lodged in the President, and of course this necessitates the

### beginning with Spain, the first offender, MR. TURPIE OBJECTS.

He Does Not Like Senator Morgan's Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- More than three hours of to-day's session of the Senate were occupied in the discussion of the Nicaraguan canal bill, and three Senators made speeches. Mr. Peffer favored the measure under certain conditions, but was opposed to issuing bonds payable in gold to raise the money required. Mr. Squire, of Washington, declared unequivocally in favor of the construction of the canal, while Mr. Turpie, though approving a canal, expressed his decided opposition to the pending bill. During the morning hour Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, submitted some remarks in behalf of the bill establishing a national

university at Washington. Mr. Quay presented a voluminous petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, orging the passing of the pending bill restricting immigration by excluding Anarchists and other undestrable applicants for admission and establishing a consular inspection abroad. He also presented a memorial from the board of managers of the Trade League of Philadelphia, protesting against the passage of the Bailey bankruptcy bill for a number of reasons. Mr. Cameron supplemented Mr. Quay's immigration provision with a petition from a great number of people praying for relief from the European

Mr. Washburn offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate as to the rates